THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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From the CHARLESTON COURIER.

To the Editor of the Charleston Courier.

SIR,

I AM much pleased with your observations upon the rant in the *National Intelligencer*, purporting to be a discussion of judge Chase's Charge to the Grand Jury.

Smith, the *nominal* editor, and *real* printer of that paper, is well known to be a ministerial tool, and his paper a creature of the present administration; and to justify some of the following remarks, as well as to lead you and your readers to the true character of the *National Intelligencer*, permit me to relate a fact.

A gentleman belonging to Charleston was, some months since, travelling through the city of Washington, and his particular acquaintance there, who has ever been high in the confidence of the president, inquired of his Charleston friend, if he took Smith's *National Intelligencer*; upon receiving an answer in the negative, the Washington gentleman urged him to subscribe for it immediately, adding by way of inducement—" this (the *National Intelligencer*) is Mr. Jefferson's paper, he writes for it, and Smith never publishes any pieces of a political nature, but such as flow from Mr. Jefferson's own elegant pen, or at least have been seen and sanctioned by him."

This fact can be proved, and if you will recur to the essay upon judge Chase's Charge and compare it with the acknowledged writings of our Philosophic Chief you will find internal evidence of the author, in every feature. The circumlocution and personificaton; the "*its*"; such sentences as the following, "*the condemnation bestowed on denunciation*"; the leviety, with which the name of GOD is introduced; a pretended candor, and recurence to principle, in every thing, however trifling; so much labor to croud every period with sounding words, that all perspicuity and sense evaporate in the operation; and above all, a cty of *rooted attatchment to monarchy*, all conspire to verify the declaration of the Washington gentleman, "*that the President writes for that paper.*"

The person of the writer would however, be but a minor consideration in contemplating this attack upon Judge Chase, were it not, that by tracing it to the real author, we gain a juster view of our politicl condition.

All the *innovators*, who have lately cursed mankind by their impracticable theories, have conducted some news paper or political journal.

Mirabeau, Condorcet, Marat, Tom Paine, Robespierre, and many others, under the pretence of informing the people and preserving them from error and slavery, have pread innumerable falschoods and errors among them by aid of the press, and allways under some imposing and flattering title, such as *Rights of Man, Defender of Liberty, National Intelligencer &c.*

From other countries, let us turn our anxious eye to our own, and examine the democratic news-papers, called by their editors, Republican! Duane, the printer of the *Aurora*, in Philadelphia, is the bosom friend and confidant of Mr. Jefferson; this paper seems to be a sort of avant courier of democracy, dashing through thick and thin, regardless of truth or propriety. Boundless impudence in assertion, are qualities which make this paper singularly useful, in hoodwinking and leading astray the vulgar; therefore it is, that we see all the democratic editors copying from the *Aurora*: and so complete is the concert, and so well disciplened the printers, that you will see the most atrocious extracts from the *Aurora* in every democratic paper in the union, coming out together; and hardly a word you will find in them, of a political nature, but extracts from the *Aurora*. Let the readers of the democratic papers, turn back for months and find the fact, staring them in the face. But the *Aurora* is printed in Philadelphia—it became requisite therefore to establish the *National Intelligencer*, at the seat of government, under the eye of administration; besides, Duane was so intolerably abusive, and so much of a blackguard, that the more decent democrats were some times disgusted at him.—The *National Intelligencer*, therefore, was issued in a more decent garb, and great pretentions made to candor. In fact, the character of the two papers are not unlike concubine, she and her offspring are more vigorous, impudent and vicious, the common lot of bastards, and a doubt to be acknowledged, or not, as the case may be. The *National Intelligencer* is the wife, and her produce, however feeble, is legitimate; and there is always whim and false reasoning enough about them to prove their origin.—Here we are to look for every democratic plan, about which it is thought requisite to feel the public pulse; and all such pieces are transcribed in the democratic news-papers, as a sort of holiday suit for the eye of the *well born* among the children of democracy.

Keeping all these facts in recollection, let us examine this attack upon Judge Chace; and I am exceedingly deceived, if we do not gain from it two important points of information. First, that the constitution is to be attacked, at the session of congress by *alterations*, falsely called *amendments*, under pretence of rendering it *more republican*; and second, that *impeachment* of Judges, is to be tried, to supercede the necessity of openly violating the constitution, by legislative acts, taking obnoxious Judges from their offices, when it is acknowledged that the constitution inhibits the legislature from taking the offices from the Judges.

But, before I proceed to the specific examinatiton of the attack upon Judge Chace, permit me to place before you and your readers, in one point of view, a number of well known facts, as a preliminary. It is well known, that the people of this country are sincerely attached to our constitution; and equally well known, that a vast majority of our democrats were opposed in the adoption of it, and have uniformly cryed out against it is an imitation of the English government, and that is tended strongly to monarchy. But with a facility in duplicity, which was all their own, as soon as they found the people would support the constitution, they changed their tone, and became, at once, enamored of it themselves, and accused the federalists the framers, and uniform friends of it, with an introduction of monarchy. That this is a general truth, I appeal to every man of observation; but how stands the fact with respect to our President? Look into the debates of the the Virginia Convention, when they adopted the Constitution, and you will find Mr. Jefferson quoted in public debate, and by his most intimate friends and admirers, as an avowed enemy to it. See his writings since, especially his letter to Mazzei, and the letter of his son in law, Mr. Eppes, to the electors of the district where the President lives, in Virginia, and which letter, it is not supposable, considering the connection, he could be a stranger to, before publication, and it has been confidently asserted, and never denied, that he dictated the whole of it; and you will find, that the alterations of the constitution which the writer proposes, nay, urges, as absolutely necessary, will totally annihilate the parts of it which have ever been considered, by the wise and good, as its most estimable features. Such as, the mode of choosing senators, their time of service, and equal distribution to the respective states, the vesting of the treaty-making power, the independence of the judiciary, &c.

It is also in the recollection of every person, who read the news-papers of the time, that an attempt has been made at two sessions of congress, to alter the constitution, by directing the electors of president and vice-president, to designate the office which they mean each person they vote for should hold. This attempt has hitherto been defeated, by the friends of the constitution; but in a hope to have all the requisite strength at the next session, a law was passed at the close of the last, to convene congress on the first Monday in November. The avowed reason was that time might be given for the states to adopt the contemplated amendment, before the next choice of president and vice-president. These constitution tinkers know perfectly well, that if they can once begin to amend, and for a beginning take some part that will not excite much suspicion, the progress is easy to pursue up, under the specious pretence of rendering it more republican, a total alteration, and even destruction of the whole instrument.—With a view to this very object, the charge of Judge Chace is snatched at for a text, and the comment is calculated to feel out what the people will bear, and at all hazards to prepare their minds, if possible, for such alterations in the federal constitution, as will soon reduce it to nothing.

In my next, I will prove from the attack itself, that I am correct in my ideas of its tebnencies, and the intentions of the author.

ERASMUS.

DECREE

Respecting the schr. Sally, of Philadelphia.

We are much indebted to the politeness of a respectable mercantile friend for the following extract. The letter was put into the Beverly post-office on the 21st, and reached this city yesterday—and shews the origin of the article we yesterday gave from the United States Gazette. It is written by a gentleman at Bilboa of the very first respectability, and possessing the best information both commercial and political. No doubt can therefore exist of the contents of his letter being, at the time and place it was written, the topic of the most respectable circles. In what degree it was then worthy of credit, they must by *this* time very well know—But we are still left to conjecture, and the only date on which we can determine the point, even hypothetically, is, that on the 6th May, Mr. Addington said not a syllable concerning the mission of lord Malmesbury to Paris, although he informed parliament that lord Whitworth had taken his passport and would be in London in a few days. The London editors are also silent upon the embassy of lord M. If it has really taken place, it is a complete march stolen both upon them and the nation, by Mr. A. for which he may be made to repent.

"BILBOA, May 13, 1803.

"Lord Malmesbury got to Paris the "6th instant, with dispatches from king "George, a few hours after the arrival of "Bonaparte's aid-de-camp, who brought "to the first consul the answer to what "was said to be his ultimatum.

"Lord Malmesbury's embassy gives "room to *pro* and *con* conjectures: certain it is the French have motives for "mistrusting such an ambassador when "the recollection of the many months "his lordship entertained them with consultations to England, is so fresh—"therefore the decision of peace or war "will be soon.

"The French, it is said, wish for the "entire fulfilment of the treaty of Amiens, and that in consequence Egypt "and Malta should be evacuated by the "English—the former to be delivered to "the Turks, and the latter to the order "of St. John of Jerusalem; and the indemnifications to take place as per said "treaty. The English, it is likewise said, "wish for a treaty of commerce, but the "French will not agree to any such thing, "and it is my opinion it is very wise on "their part so to oppose it, at the same "time it is of the utmost consideration "to the English manufacturers to make "such a treaty and of consequence to "the nation in general.

"Some say that at all events we Spaniards will remain neutral. Indeed "this must be our ardent desire, but unluckily we have not force or influence "enough to keep such a neutrality.—"England is aware of this, and will prefer having an open and declared enemy to a hidden one. This is my opinion."

The following article [see yesterday's Gazette] appeared in an evening paper of yesterday. Since that we have made numerous enquiries, with a view to obtain a perusal of the letter, which is said to contain information of so novel a nature.—In this endeavor we have not succeeded. We learn however that a letter to this effect was received yesterday by a gentleman in this city; but it unfortunately had no date! The letter was accompanied or enclosed in another from Spain, dated the 15th of May, and from this circumstance it is supposed to have been written about the same period. The information it contains is stated to have been just received at a Spanish barrier town, from France. Who has received the letter we have not ascertained. The information above given is indirectly derived from his excellency the Spanish minister in this city, who, we are informed, reposes some confidence in its contents.

[*Philadelphia Gazette.*]

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

Alexandria July 5th, 1803.

THE Stockholders in this institution are hereby informed that a dividend of five per cent. is this day declared, on that part of the Capital Stock now paid.

Payable to themselves or legal representatives in ten days from this date.

By order.

J. B. NICKOLLS, Secretary.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1803.

The following extracts taken from the Aurora, will shew in what way the wind blows *at head quarters.*

Every body, who can associate two distinct ideas, believes that Duane is regulated in the stile and tendencies of his publications by the president of the United States; that nothing appears in the Aurora which can tend to oppose any of Mr. Jefferson's favorite designs. If this was not so, it would be denied by some of the many declaimers whom he has enlisted in all quarters. He would, with manliness and truth, say to the condemning world, that the Aurora and its editor were equally detestable. He has not said this, nor durst he, because he fears that Duane would open a battery, which would resist the feebleness of denial. But let us return, and proceed with our extracts.

Philadelphia, June 24.

It is a matter of astonishment to every one, and of serious and just complaint to all men of business and property in the United States, that our government should be so sparing of information to the public at a time so important and critical as the present. Our merchants are immediately and deeply interested in the present situation of European affairs. Manufacturers and the cultivators of the soil, though not as directly, are as deeply interested as the merchants; for without the intervention of the merchant the laborer has no market for his produce. It has always been understood that in this country at least the government was established for the people. By what right, then, or under what pretext that government can withhold from the people information on which the interests of the country depend, we are at a loss to conjecture. For what purpose are we at the expence of maintaing ministers at every considerable court of Europe, but to convey important information, through the medium of our executive to the people of the United States. Yet the most material changes are continually taking place in the relative power, and even territories of the European governments, changes in which the commerce and interests of this country are more or less directly concerned, some of them affecting our very frontiers and the navigation of our rivers, whilst all the information that we can obtain respecting them is derived either from the transactions of foreign courts, or from vague newspaper publications. These things used not so to be.

A short time since it was reported, upon authority which *we know* to be unquestionable, that the secretary of state had received dispatches from Mr King communicating some important information upon the present unsettled state of Europe, and expressing his opinion of the result. In this our merchants felt great interest: but the cabinet remains silent as the grave.

On the 13th inst. the Aurora very roundly asserted that "Letters from a very *authoritative source* [doubtless meaning from Mr. Livingston] had been received within a few days, which from their declarations of opinion, and the facts upon which the opinions are founded, render the prospect of war in Europe and perhaps in Africa and Asia next to inevitable." The facts said to be stated are that a treaty offensive and defensive had been negociated between France and Turkey, and that Egypt had been ceded to France. All this intelligence, if ever received, was deliberated upon, by our executive, with *closed doors.*

A few days since it was published in the papers Washington, that dispatches had been received from Mr. Monroe. Yet not a word of what they contain, nor any hint upon which any calculation can be formed, has been suffered to leak out.

For months there has been an almost total stagnation of business in our ports. Our merchants and others have looked, but looked in vain, for some official information upon a state of things in which the prosperity of the country is involved.

How is all this to be accounted for? The question can be answered. The prosperity of the *eastern* and *middle* states depends immediately on their commerce; and there are too many reasons to believe that our present administration feel no cordiality towards these states. It would ever seem that substantial injury to the merchants is not deemed sufficient without the addition of *insult.*

No longer ago than the 15th instant the following paragraphs appeared in the Aurora. We know that not long since Mr. Jefferson declared to a gentleman in Virginia that the Aurora was the only paper in the country over which he had any absolute *controul.* These paragraphs are evidently not the production of the editor.

"If to consider the merchants as the most dangerous, least virtuous, most corruptible, and most likely to corrupt, of any one description of persons in society, be culpable, we without reserve or qualification plead this to be our opinion. [*Aurora, June* 15, 1803.]

"The spirit of commerce is *profit*, and that leads to *avarice*, till money becomes the *summum bonum*—the sole good. We shall just point out a few traits of *mercantile patroism* and *virtue.*" *Ibid.*

"The mercantile spirit has repeatedly endangered the peace of the country and the liberties of the people." *Ibid.*

"The mercantile spirit has labored to stir up war, to promote extravagant military and maratime projects, to cause loans to be made and debts to be contracted, and taxes to be laid upon the people." *Ibid.*

"After courting foreign spoliations by covering *foreign property*—after encouraging the annulling of the treaty of 1778 with France, they claim from the people of the United States millions to pay for nominal losses alledged to arise in consequence of that abrogation, and from those spoliations." *Ibid.*

"The mercantile influence has been constantly employed not to promote the interests of America, but of a foreign country." *Ibid*

"In its indirect consequences the mercantile influence has been unfortunate as its direct acts have been pernicious. We suffer no disgrace from the acts of our cultivators; but the national character is every day dishonored and endangered by the mercantile interest." *Ibid.*

"The merchants contrived the disgraceful transactions of our government with St. Domingo." *Ibid.*

"They have subjected us to the ignomy and the expence of the tribute to the Barbary powers." *Ibid.*

"The merchants were the loudest in declaring against the colonization of Louisiana by the French, yet they could hire out their ships in the ports of Holland to carry troops thither." *Ibid.*

"No men talk more about *humanity* and *tenderness*, and against barbarity and cruelty, and yet they would hire their ships to carry Blood hounds from Jamaica to Cape Francois. *Ibid.*

Having seen what Mr. Duane and his patrons say about the merchants, it may be proper to ask the farmers and planters, what would become of their wheat, tobacco, corn, &c. and how they would be able to convert the overplus of their own lands into necessaries, or luxuries, as their inclinations prompt, without the aid of the merchants? Let us also ask, if there were no merchants, what would be the state of our revenue? Would members of congress be able to write such popular circular letters to their constituents? Would Mr. Gallatin be able to boast of idle millions in one hand, and sacrifice your bank stock, to increase the amount, with the other? All this is to be answered in one way, and in no other. The Aurora is a republican paper. It is patronized, and, as some say, regulated, by a great personage. *They* must be supported. If they are abandoned, the democratic and delusive bubble will burst. The party will be torn to pieces. A new order of things will succeed. The administration of public affairs will pass into the hands of men, who will know how to countenance commerce and commercial men; how to reward virtue and discourage vice.

We will now present our readers with something which relates to one Captain Salter—one of the sort of merchants which suits the taste of Mr. Duane; one of those whose name is found among the patrons of that paper; and one of the Philadelphia democratic leaders.

From the Gazette of the United States.

SAMUEL SALTER.

As the Chancellor of our Port has very properly, for the safety of the revenue, published the practices of Salter on our Custom House, it may be well enough for the safety of the Citizens in general to make it known who he is.

In the first place, he is the man who keeps a store for the sale of Prints and Looking Glasses in Fourth, just below Chesnut street. This fellow who has been detected in defrauding the revenue of the United States by affirming to false entries in the Custom House, is one of our newly imported patriots, and a most furious bawler for the liberties of the American people, and against the late federal administration; of course, he must be a violent friend to saving of public money, and a determined foe of public defaulters. By his impertinence and zeal at ward elections, meetings, &c. he has been honoured by the democrats with the appointment of Inspector of the General Elections, Committeeman for various public purposes, &c. &c.

He is also a Captain of Militia. But above all, this is the fellow who but a few weeks since was the secretary of the meeting of which one Scott was chairman, which gave such authoritative directions to the President of the United States as to the official conduct he ought to pursue, and denounced the federalists as a set of men "highly obnoxious to the people"

Is it expected that the honest citizens of Philadelphia are to muster under a man as their commanding officer, who has been thus detected and published for fraud and perjury, or should not immediate measures be taken by those concerned to have his commission taken from him?

This fellow has for two years past been absolutely the leader of the democrats of the south ward. The people must by degrees discover who are worthy to be trusted. It may not be improper to remark, that Major Jackson, one of the revenue officers of this port, is one of those whom this Mr. Salter, his friend Dr. Leib, and their compeers, reported to the President as so "highly obnoxious to the people," and that to his vigilance and activity is principally owing the detection of this patriot's villiany. —

The merchants of this city and of the United States must feel themselves under great obligations to the Calcutta Pole man for coming all the way from India to develope their character. In his Aurora of this morning we find a number of texts, which we shall take care not to forget; but having a *mammoth** to roast to day, we have very little room to devote to smaller beasts. We will extract a single sentence, however, and leave the rest for future occasion—Here it is:

"If to consider the merchants as the "most dangerous, least virtuous, most "corruptible, and most likely to corrupt "of any one description of persons in so- "ciety, be culpable, we without reserve "or qualification, plead this to be our "opinion"

(Aurora, June 15.

As we cannot suspect the Pole Man of an intention to lie and slander, we must presume that if he has committed any mistake in delineating the character of our merchants, it must have arisen from an unfortunate selection of his company among that class of citizens. There are several merchants who advertise in the Aurora, with whom we have not the honor to be acquainted. Should they continue to patronize the paper, we shall presume that they consider the picture as faithful. One of them who was very intimate with the pole man, we understand is now gone upon a ride in the country. As he is accustomed to examine *pictures* and *prints*, he will be able upon his return, to judge of the correctness of this—His name is Salter; he was lately secretary of a Republican ward meeting.

[**This refers to the letters republished yesterday, respecting Gabriel Jones and Mr. Jefferson.*—E. P.]

Our country friends will scarcely believe what they see. In publishing information, and remarks of this description, we always feel the degraded situation of our country. We deplore that such men as those whose names have been mentioned, should have the power, not only to calumniate every thing which is virtuous and honorable, but still more, by the means of others no better than themselves, to form meetings, pass resolutions, disturb the tranquility of society, and dictate to the chief magistrate of our country.

There are a great many very honest democrats, or republicans, or Jeffersonians, or Gallatinites, who will read this, and will not believe it; nor will they believe a thousand other things of the same description. It is to this want of faith that we impute the preponderance of principles and the influence of men; the consequences of which, if not counteracted, will not, cannot fail to be fatal to the happiness, prosperity and liberty of this country. After morality, virtue, truth and religion are beaten down, the reign of anarchy will commence, which is but a single step from despotism.

What a fine figure the revenues of Pennsylvania would make, if such men as Major Jackson should be turned out to give room for such as Captain Salter, Duane, &c. &c.

It is expected that Duane had Captain Salter in his eye when he boasted that *democracy was organized* in Pennsylvania.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MR. DAVIS,

By chance I saw a paper, which is printed in your city, stiled the Examiner, which states that Col. Taylor of Caroline, was unanimously chosen by the Executive Council to supply the vacancy of a senator from this state to the senate of the United States. The Editor says this is another instance of folly and absurdity of federal vaunting—referring, I imagine, to the statement of our congressional elections, which appeared in your paper. If the Editor knows any thing, he must know, that Col. Anthony New has always been democratical, and was recommended by Col. Taylor as a gentleman of the first rate talents in our district to represent us—talents, too peculiarly calculated to stand many difficulties and dangers that occurred during our political contest. I am at a loss to know who the Editor calls federal; if he means those who are unfriendly to the constitution, there are but few in our district, and they voted for Col. Taylor. The election of Col. Taylor by the Executive to the senate of the United States, is not to be wondered at, as one of the principal demagogues from our district is one of the Council, which is the last post he will hold under our government by the voice of the people. I have too good an opinion of the General Assembly, to suppose, that the opposition to the voice of the people will be confirmed; for the representatives of the counties which compose our district, will consider themselves instructed by their constituents when they reflect on the small vote he had as a representative to Congress. The Editor says, whatever local and trivial advantages they may hear, and then obtain by intrigue and activity on their part, and neglect on that of the republicans.—I shall take no further notice of the Examiner; but it is of great importance to the people to know who has intrigued, and shall therefore direct the whole charge against the demagogues who attempted last summer to get Col. New to decline offering for a seat in the next Congress of the United States, in favor of Col. Taylor. In order to accomplish this, they addressed a letter to Col. New, requesting him to give place to Col. Taylor. This letter was handed to the public by Col. Smith, of King and Queen, who by activity and intrigue, got seventy to sign the letter, and some of them not freeholders. When this letter was handed in to Col. New, at Caroline courthouse, Col. Taylor came forward and declared, in the presence of the bearer, that he had not the remotest agency in that letter, nor would he oppose him. No doubt, if Col. Taylor had been sincere in his declaration, that the principal agents would have been ashamed of their conduct, and would have silently acquiesced. But, alas! when they found Col. New would not be made the dupe of a factious party, what did they do, in contradiction to their repeated assertions, "*that no opposition was intended, if he did not think proper to resign?*"—Col. Taylor consents for a poll to be held for him; and at the election in Caroline, addressed the people, and went on the bench! Smith, and the present Counsellor, declared his appeal to the people was a shallow artifice, and should not avail him. I now dismiss the subject, by subjoining the following letters, leaving our fellow-citizens to decide who has intrigued.

JUVENIS.

District of Caroline, June 20, 1803.

King & Queen, July 17, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

The inclosed letter I presume you have heard of, and no doubt but misrepresentations of the grossest nature have been made relative to it. Permit me, in addition to the general expression of the letter, to tender you my fullest approbation of your conduct; and I am free to declare, as far as my information extends, that every vote which you have given in Congress, appears to me to be perfectly correct. My wishes relative to Col. Taylor being generally expressed with those associated in the inclosed communication, I beg leave to add an additional reason, which has made a deep impression on my mind, though it may nevertheless be incorrect. It is, that no man (whatever his talents or virtues may be) ought to remain in Congress, or in our public councils, over a certain length of time. Under the fullest conviction that we are laboring for the support of principle, & the promotion of the public good, I have been induced to take an active part in this business. In a short interview with Col. Taylor, the day before last Essex court, I must state in justice to him, that his conduct has been perfectly disinterested, and that he has not the remotest agency in the address to you. He mentioned to me that he should not oppose you, nor did he know whether he could offer, if you should think proper to decline. It is not contemplated to produce any thing like a schism in the republican party;—and as far as I am authorised to speak, there is no intention of opposing you, should you continue to be a candidate. Be pleased to communicate your reply to me so soon as it may be convenient.

I am, Dear Sir, with esteem,
Respectfully yours,
LARKIN SMITH.

King William, King & Queen, and Essex counties.

DEAR SIR,

While we feel both a duty and inclination in expressing to you our unqualified approbation of your conduct ever since you have been the representative of this district in the Congress of the United States; we at the same time believe the present crisis an eventful one, that demands all the talents in our public councils, which can be called into action by the American people. Under these impressions, without any disparagement to you, Sir, believing as we do (whether right or not we leave to the district to decide) that Col. John Taylor of Caroline, is a gentleman of the very first talents in our district—talents too, peculiarly calculated to give a stable and republican tone to our public character, our earnest wish is for that gentleman to represent our district. Disposed to think, that you yourself must be as fully convinced as we are, of the important crisis of our affairs, and of the necessity of bringing into service the most eminent abilities in our power; we entertain the hope that you will not hesitate to sacrifice your individual wish to the public good. We therefore request the favor of you to inform us, if Col. Taylor will become a candidate, whether you will give place to him as such.

We are, Dear Sir,
With great respect and esteem,
Your Fellow-Citizens,
Larkin Smith, Henry Gaines, Thomas Roane, jun. Benjamin Dabney, Thomas C. Martin, Walker Hawes, Edward Hill, John Hoskis, Henry Garnett, J. Lewis, John Temple, Thomas Garnett, Richard Brooke, Philip Pendleton, Wm. Todd, Benj. Hoomes, John Crafton, Benjamin Bines, Montague Williams, John Atkins, Samuel Bowler, Joseph Mann, John Broomley, John Hurringway, Lumpkin Gresham, Thomas Collins, Joel Willis, John Williams, Wm. Smith, Thomas Sears, Robert Haskins, Robert Courtney, Tho. Jeffries, David Dunbar, Larkin Deshays, Wm. Gresham, Ambrose Jeffries, Richard Langest, Robert Jeffries, Philip Courtney, Robt. Lumkins, Wm. Wright, Daniel Langest, Wm. Brooke, John Pemberton, Robert B. Gaines, Humphrey Walker, K. Watts, Tho. Maloner—[*The following persons reside in Essex:*]—Samuel Roane, John H. Upshaw, Wm. Brockenborough, Archibald Ritchie, Edwin Upshaw, C. Booker, Cole Jones, Tho. Vowel, Wm. Latain, Tunstall Banks, James Garnett, Richard Yarington, King William, Reuben Madison, Jas. Edwards, Thomas Bosher, J. Hill, William Cetterell, Miles King, Edw. P. Chamberlarge, Thomas Hill.

The foregoing is a copy of the original letter in my possession, subscribed by the persons whose names are mentioned.

Caroline, August 15, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

I have received your favor of the 17th July, covering an address, signed by seventy of my worthy fellow-citizens and constituents, signifying their wish that I would decline offering for a seat in Congress at the next election. Although this address is sanctioned by the names of men whose high respectability gives them a claim to my most serious attention, yet there is a name of superior dignity which demands my consideration and obedience—THE PEOPLE. The people have placed me where I now and long have had the honor to stand.—Their's is the right to judge, and to them be the appeal who shall serve them, and in their decision I will, as becomes a republican, cheerfully acquiesce; but until that decision shall take place—until a majority of the citizens of the district shall signify their wish that I should retire from the post in which they have placed me, I thing it my duty to tender them my best services. Thinking thus, (however incorrect the opinion may be) I should illy repay the confidence reposed in me, by giving place to any man. The unqualified approbation of my conduct, ever since I have represented this district, expressed by so many of my constituents, gives me the highest pleasure, and is the best reward my past and future services can merit.

I beg you, Sir, to accept my warmest thanks for the polite and friendly manner in which you have signified to me your entire concurrence in the approbation of my conduct, & am, very respectfully, ANTHONY NEW.

(A Copy.)

We have frequently noticed in this

paper, that the *self-stiled republicans* were very much disposed to quarrel for the division of the *loaves and fishes*. Although it is well known to the Editor of this paper, that there are many such instances, yet delicacy has prevented the publication, except in those cases where the parties observe no delicacy to one another. It is very well known that a schism of this sort has disturbed the repose of that district which has long chosen Mr. Anthony New for its representative—because some of those who thought themselves wiser or more deserving than Mr. New, wished to set things afloat, intending, no doubt, to take a chance for the passing honor. Mr. New was not sufficiently inflated with the new term (principle) to give up an agreeable and lucrative birth to gratify people who, perhaps, were no wiser than himself. He stood firm. The people stood by him—and Col. John Taylor was disappointed. But the death of Gen. Mason made room in the Senate, and Col. Taylor obtained that appointment by the unanimous vote of the Executive. The propriety of this appointment will be reconsidered by the legislature; and, altho' Taylor has been most wonderfully puffed for several years past, there is not a certainty that he will be elected by the assembly. If the people of Caroline, who cannot help knowing him to the backbone, did not think him fit to represent them, there can be no reason why the representatives of other counties, who are no wiser, and have less personal knowledge of his political and social pretensions, should elect him to discharge much more important duties. Col. Taylor was formerly in the Senate, and resigned, without having performed any thing which entitles him exclusively to claim the honors of his country. If the Caroline people were right, then the Executive must be wrong—and so *vice versa*. As they are all staunch republicans, they may set differences as well as they can. The advocates for one side of the story have chosen to appear in this paper, and we will allow the same advantage to their adversaries, if they ask it. We cannot help repeating our hopes and expectations, that people's eyes will shortly be opened, so that they may perceive the real motives of those who have overwhelmed our country with distrust and discontent.

An attempt has been made to set fire to the Town of Columbia, in the state of South Carolina, in consequence of which the Governor has issued a reward of two hundred dollars for apprehending the incendiary.

Postcript of a letter from Bordeaux, dated 1st May.

"Since writing the above, intelligence has been received in town, stating that the negociations of Mr. Monro go on in fine train. It is now certain that France cedes Louisiana to the United States, on condition that she settle the claims of her Citizens against this Country, and pay in addition three Millions of Dollars to this Government. The channel through which I had this information can be depended on; and I believe it is not generally known." (Ch. Times.)

Monday last being the 28th Anniversary of our Indepence, it was accordingly observed in this city with those marks of festivity, congenial to the feelings of every real American and friend to Liberty. The day was ushered in by the firing of cannon. At noon the several Independent Companies and Militia of this city paraded and marched to the Capitol Square, where they formed, and went through the different evolutions, and then dispersed. After which, Mr. Ogilvie delivered an elegant Oration in the Capitol, in honor of the day, which we are sorry we cannot present to our readers in this day's paper.

GENERAL BERNADOTTE.

This highly respectable and distinguished character is daily expected at the seat of government as Ambassador from France.

It appears thas he has been not only misrepresented, but greatly calumniated in several newspapers. General Bernadotte bore a high rank in the French Army before the Revolution, was a nobleman, and attached himself to the principles of the revolution from a conviction that they were necessary and just. During the whole Revolution General Bernadotte has conducted himself with honour, candor and bravery; he is considered as a most accomplished gentleman, and so remarkable for his want of duplicity that he will not tolerate the smallest deception in another. It is expected that he will render himself very acceptable in this country.

This is given from the information of a gentleman who is personally acquainted with General Bernadotte.

Examiner.

NEW-YORK, JULY 1.

WAR.

We are at length enabled to relieve the public mind from that state of suspence under which it has for some time laboured. The arrival of the ship John Morgan, capt. Howard, from London, has furnished the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with a regular series of London Papers to the 20th May. On the 16th an order of council, directing letters of marque and reprisal against the ships, vessels, and goods of the French Republic, and another laying an embargo on all vessels belonging to the citizens of the French and Batavian Republics, were issued by the English Government. The reasons for adopting these measures are explained in the following official Declaration.

To morrow we shall commence the publication of the documents respecting the Negociation which by the King's orders have been laid before Parliament.

Mr. KING, our ambassador to the Court of St. James's, came passenger in the John Morgan.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 16.

Lord Pelham brought down the following Message from his Majesty, which was read, first by the Lord Chancellor from the Woolsack, and next by Mr. Rose, the clerk, at the table:

"*G. R.*

"His Majesty thinks it proper to acquaint the House of Peers, that the discussion which he announced to them in his Message of the 8th of March last, as then subsisting between his Majesty and the French Government, have been terminated; that the conduct of the French Government has obliged his Majesty to recall his Ambassador from Paris, and that the Ambassador from the French Republic has left London.

"His Majesty has given directions for laying before the House of Peers, with as little delay as possible, copies of such papers as will afford the fullest information to his Parliament at this important conjecture.

"It is a consolation to His Majesty to reflect, that no endeavours have been wanting on his part to preserve to his subjects the blessings of peace; but under the circumstances which have occurred to disappoint his just expectations, His Majesty relies with confidence on the zeal and public spirit of his faithful Commons, and on the exertions of his brave and loyal subjects, to support him in his determination to employ the power and resources of the nation, in opposing the spirit of ambition and encroachment which at present actuates the Councils of France, in upholding the dignity of his Crown, and in asserting and maintaining the rights and interests of his people."

UTICA, (N.Y.) May 30.

The Reign of Terror.—The federal administration of the government has been denominated by some of the leaders of democracy "*the reign of terror.*" We think with great propriety. A wise and righteous administration must indeed be a "*terror to evil doers*—but a praise to those who do well" We are not astonished therefore, at the censure of one class of our citizens, or at the praise and commendation of federalists. We are not surprised that democrats should complain of the reign of terror, in a government they have constantly opposed.—The formation and adoption of our constitution struck them, to use the words of Tom Paine, as "with an hydrophobia," for in this they saw the commencement of a wise and energetic government.—A government opposed to visionary projects and new theories; a government not founded on the Utopian and whimsical doctrines of the infinite imperfectibility of a man and universal philanthropy, but a government founded in principles that have been sanctioned by the experience of ages; a government which if adhered to and properly administered, will secure to our citizens all the blessing of society. The federal constitution and government (from their attachment to which federalists derive their name) was opposed in its infancy by the file leaders of democracy; and with a zeal worthy of a better cause, the factious and disaffected exerted their whole influence to impede every important measure of its administration.

Yet, it is a fact well known, that most of the democratic party who are now in power, and who hold the most important offices in the government, were warmly opposed to the adoption of the constitution. It is known that they preservingly adhered to a systematic opposition to the measures of government—But success was denied them. The constitution was adopted by federalists—by federalists the government was put into operation, and was wisely administered, to the unparalleled prosperity of our country.—Washington governed our councils.—The people immediately experienced the beneficial effects of the wisdom and energy of an efficient administration; public and private credit was restored; our commerce flourished beyond all former example; agriculture felt its benign influences, and our farmers were growing rich by the fruits of their labor.—Federalists rejoiced in the growing prosperity of their country; the government to them was a praise and a blessing—but to democracy it was emphatically the "*the reign of terror.*" Her wayward sons sickened at the triumph of virtue and principle, and trembled for the cause they had espoused.—An energetic government was a *terror* to the dark minds of the restless and ambitious demagogues; it was a death blow to the unhallowed schemes of certain individuals in certain large states in the Union, who were opposed to measures which in their operation would abridge them of their consequence and materially retard their personal aggrandizement. The prompt and efficient measures of the federal administration to quell a daring and violent opposition to the execution of the laws, must undoubtedly have struck with *terror* the abettors of an insurrection, which would have prostrated all power, and have led to anarchy "and wild misrule." The flinty heart of Mr. Gallatin himself was struck with dismay, and he no doubt at the period wished to have stop'd the *reels* of government, as he would have denied the benefits of social intercourse to all citizens who would not persist in resisting the laws of the United States. The wise policy of the federal administration, in adopting and adhering to a system of strict neutrality during the late European war, was a *terror* to democracy. The views of the party devoted to the interests of France were darkened—the intrigues of French emissaries, supported by the interests of a French faction in this country, failed of success—France and England were left to fight their own battles, and the peace and happiness of our country were eminently secured by the wisdom of our rulers—This was the "reign of terror" to democracy. Alien laws were a *terror* to "to fugitives from justice." These worthy pupils of democracy exclaimed against a system wisely adopted by the federal administration in regard to foreigners; a system that afforded them immediate protection, and put them on trial for a title to the confidence of our government. This was a terror to many of this description of democrats. The sedition law was a *terror* to the daily retailers of vile calumnies—The hirelings of the party, who turned their presses into the hot-beds of sedition, and dealt out anathemas against the government and its adherents, with unprecedented boldness, were justly terrified at a law that restrained their publications within the limits of truth. Ambitious and unprincipled demagogues, seeking for power as a mean of personal aggrandizement, saw all their prospects blasted in a moment, when merit was considered the only test for public office—then the only questions that were asked in making appointments were, "is he honest? is he capable? is he a friend to the constitution?"—Well then may democracy "cry aloud and spare not—Well may her deluded sons exclaim against the wise administration of federalists as a "*reign of terror.*"

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.

A letter received at New-York yesterday, from Martinique, dated June 10th (per the Joseph) informs, that an order had been issued forbidding all foreigners from making any commercial transactions from and after the 20th June inst. The same letter adds, that Commodore Jerome Bonaparte had brought too the British packet, for which both he and the captain-general afterwards made an apology.

The captain general also ordered Bonaparte immediately to return to France.—The letter subjoins, "We have had accounts of a British sloop of war having carried a French brig into St. Vincents, with 300 troops on board.—This act we suppose to be without authority."

NORFOLK, JULY 2.

[THIS LOOKS LIKE WAR!!!]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nevis, to his friend in this place, dated the 14th June.

"And so far does Commodore Hood think of the present appearances of War that he has sent into Barbadoes two French frigates and three transports, bound from France to Guadaloupe."

INSPECTED in Richmond, wtihin the last 12 months, ending the 1st July, 1803—136,761 bbls Flour.

ISAAC WEBSTER.

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LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office, Richmond, July 1st, 1803.

[A.] MISS Polly Allen, Ralph Allen, Joseph Ashling, John Arundell.

[B.] Samuel Bell, Katharine Bilberry, Wm. Burton, Miss Catharine Bowers, John Beal, 2; Carter Beverly, Cate Barry, Smith Blaikey, 2; Richard Bellamy, Thomas Boucher, Charles Bosher, Martin Baker, John Burton, Thomas Burton, John Banks, Anderson Barrett, Lewis Bullard, Wm. Byan, 3;

[C.] Robert Campbell, Ro. Cronch 3; Charles Cox, James Collins, Abraham Cowley, Wm. Clousell, 2; John Clements, Richard Crouch.

[D.] Francis Dabney, 3; Bartholomew Dandridge, William Dudley, Theodoras Doyle, Josiah Dickson, John Donegani.

[E.] Monsieur Esmenare, Capt Eddins.

[F.] James Foster.

[G.] Eli Goodall, Richard Gregory, 3; Philip Graham, William Geddy, 2; Obediah Gathwright, Hugh Grahams.

[H.] Edward Hallam, Richard Harris, David Harland, 2; William Hammock, John Hammill, James Houseman, Messrs Thomas C. Howard & Co. Nathaniel Holman, Matthew Hodgson, Michael Hewlett, Samuel Heding, James Hill, Harper and Sharples.

[J.] Mrs. Jane Jones, Charles Jones, Robert James, 3; James Jeffery.

[L.] John Longest, Robert Laughlin, Thomas Leyon, William Lee, 2.

[M.] John Machghehee, Miss Frances Mackintosh, John Minor, Job B. Mills, William Martin, John Mercer, John Magee, John Smauzey, Thomas Malory, Robert McLaurence, Doctor McLane, Owin Moss, Samuel Mattison, Captain John Morriss, Robert Mitchell.

[N.] Lewis Neale, Humphry Nichols, John Nicols.

[O.] James Osborn, 2.

[P.] James Prim, Seaton M. Penn, Oliver Park, Jesse Prosser, Messrs. John and George Pitzer, Edmund Pearson, Nathaniel W. Price, 3; Miss Sally Paul, Tarlton W. Pleasants, Gathon Patton.

[Q.] Alexander Quarrier.

[R.] Mr. Roach, Captain John Royal, George Ralston, Zalma Reihne, Henry Robertson, C. S. George Robinson.

[S.] Sarah Syme, Alexander Smith, William Smith, Peter Stisott, Mr. Siah, Walter Shelton, William Septoe, Enoch Sullivan, Jesse Smith.

[T.] Joel Tucker, 2; Waddy Turner, Peter Turner, Edwin C. Toney.

[V.] John Veltinear, George Vincent.

[W.] Thomas H. White, Geo. Wythe, John Weeks, Thomas Wash, 2; Edmund Webster, Hannah Welch, 2; John Winemore, Isaac Webster, 2; John G. Webb, W. D. Wren, James Wood, (Rocketts) Agnes Ann Weit, Ninian Wise, Ann W. Waddill.

[Y.] James Young, 2; Richard Young.

MARKES VANDEWALL, P. M.

The subscriber offers for sale the following

LANDS,

In the state of Kentucky:

ONE valuable Tract, containing 4,500 acres, lying on the waters of Benson's and Hammond's Creeks, within five or six miles of the seat of government.

One other Tract of 3,500 acres, on Kentucky River, opposite the town of Petersburg, and within twelve miles of the seat of government.

One other Tract of 2,250 acres, near the falls of Green River, and adjoining the town of Vienna. This is land of excellent quality, and well adapted to the culture of cotton.

Also, one other Tract on the waters of Green River, in the neighborhood of Rough Creek, containing 6,500 acres of very good cotton land; and 2,500 acres on Licking River, near the upper Blue Licks, of very good quality.

One third of the purchase money will be expected on making deeds, and the remainder in two annual payments.

The subscriber also offers for sale, and may be seen at and in the neighborhood of the B. Green, from 50 to 100 very likely SLAVES, in *families compleat*; among them there will be several valuable tradesmen and house servants. Those negroes cannot be delivered sooner than the last of October next, and for them ready cash will be expected.

He also offers for sale three English STALLIONS, (to be delivered any time after the first day of August next) equal, if not superior, to any that has been brought to America, and a few BROOD MARES, COLTS and FILLIES, of the most approved blood, whose pedigrees will be warranted. Ready money will be expected for those also.

☞ All persons having claims against the subscriber, will please to make them known; and such as are indebted tohim on his onw private account, or on account of John Hoomes & Co will be so obliging as either to pay what they owe by the first day of October next, or to give certain assurances that their debts will be paid immediately after, or suits will be brought in the course of that month against all who fail to comply with this request, without respect to persons.

The subscriber also begs leave to inform such gentlemen as have been good enough to breed from his horses this season, that it will be out on the first day of August next, and that his want for money at that time compels him to ask it as a particular favor, to pay up for their mares by that day, or the highest sum the horses are advertised at will be demanded.

John Hoomes.

Bowling-Green, June 26, 1803. 6w.

Lost or Mislaid.

THE following Certificates of Stock of the United States, standing on the books of John Hopkins, esq. Commissioner of Loans, have been lost or mislaid, viz.

No. 969—dolls. 1498 64 six per cent.
951 749 32 def. 6 per cent
933 1123 98 three per cent.

All of which Certificates are dated 11th May, 1793, and signed by John Hopkins, Commissioner of Loans, state of Virginia. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for a renewal of the above Certificates, agreeable to law. Any person who can give me information of the said Certificates, shall be generously rewarded.

Cornelius Calvert, sen.

Norfolk, July 3, 1803. 1aw6w†.

NOTICE.

THE commissioners in the case of Rees Jones a Bankrupt, intend to meet at the Eagle Tavern in the City of Richmond, on Wednesday the 27th day of this present month (July) for the purpose of Signing a Petition to be presented to the Judge of the District of Virginia for a Certificate of Discharge; when and where the creditors of the said Bankrupt are requested to attend, and assent to, or dissent from, the allowance of the same.

CHARLES SPENCER, }
ROBERT BROOKE, } Com'rs.
Richmond, July 6th, 1803.

FOR SALE,

My TRACT of LAND,

IN King and Queen county, and five miles above West Point, containing five hundred and twenty five acres, pleasantly situated on the banks of Mattapoey River; the land is level, very productive, and one half thereof cleared, with a handsome and commodious brick dwelling house, and every necessary out house, in good condition, highly ornamented with Locust, Lombardy Poplar, &c. there are also valuable orchards of choice fruit, and several convenient springs of excellent water; there is no situation that receives more benefit from the water than this, which abounds with sorusses, and other wild fowl.—A further description is supposed to be unnecessary, as it is probable no person will purchase without seeing the premises.

BENJAMIN HOOMES.

Point of View, July 1st, 1803. 4w

WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth Lambert, has eloped from my bed and board without my consent, I do hereby forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined not paying any debts of her contracting.

Meredith Lambert.

Hanover county, June 30, 1803.

TO BE RENTED,

FOR one or more years, and possession given at next Christmas, the HOUSE and PLANTATION, belonging to the Estate of the deceased Major Stephen Southall, about 4 miles from this City, at present in the occupation of Alexander Stuart, Esq. containing six hundred acres, nearly one third of which is cleared, and produces fine crops of corn and small grain.

The house, built of brick, affording a fine summer retreat to some healthy Citizen of Richmond, may or may not be included in the rent of the Plantation. For terms or particulars enquire of the Printer, or of

GEORGE F. STRAS.

---

500 Dollars Reward!!!

Information Wanted:

WILLIAM GLANVIL, of *Tavistock*, Devonshire county, west of England, having lately arrived in *America*, and having been informed that an Uncle of his, named, *Jeremy Glanvil*, dec'd. about a year since, and bequeathed to him certain property, which he is now come over to obtain; but cannot as yet learn in what part of the United States his Uncle died, or to whom the property was intrusted:—and having also been informed that he has been called upon in this country by some person to come forward and obtain the property bequeathed to him by his Uncle, but cannot learn by whom, or where.—He therefore addresses himself to those who may be in possession of any information on the subject, to favor him with it, as soon as possible; and they will in addition to his most heartfelt gratitude, receive a very handsome reward for their trouble. For any certain information that may lead to the discovery of the place of said Jeremy's death, and of those who may be intrusted with his property, a reward of *FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS*, will be given, by WILLIAM GLANVIL,

residing at Mrs. Davis's, near the head of Hancock's Wharf.

Boston, (Mass.) June 19, 1803.

James River Company.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the James River Company, on the 2d July, 1803,

Resolved, that the Treasurer pay to the several Shareholders, a dividend of six per cent. on each share for the last six months.

Extracts from the minutes,

Robert Pollard, Clk.

2w.

United States of America, fifth Circuit
Virginia District.
May term, 1803.

Robert Dunbar, Plaintiff,
Against
Robert Lenox and James Lenox, executors of David Sproat, dec'd, Def'ts } In Chancery.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that they are not inhabitants of this District: On the motion of the Plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the supplemental bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some of the new papers published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste.

James Blagrove, D. C.

United States of America, fifth Circuit
Virginia District.
May term, 1803.

Samuel Donaldson surviving partner of Gibson, Donaldson and Hamilton, Plaintiff,
Against,
Duncan Rose executor of John Banister, deceased, Elizabeth Shippen, William Shippen, and Thomas Shippen, infants under the age of twenty one years, and William Shippen executor of Thomas Lee Shippen, deceased, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE defendant William Shippen not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

James Blagrove, D. C.

United States of America, fifth Circuit
Virginia District.
May term, 1803.

James Lawson, Plaintiff,
Against
James McFarland and Elizabeth, his wife, and Richard Smith, administrators of Henry Lockhead, deceased, Jane Lockhead, Robert Lawson Lockhead, Abraham S. Lockhead and Thomas L. Lockhead, children of Henry Lockhead, deceased, George Jenkins and Mary, his wife, late Mary Lawson, Lenox and Agnes, his wife, late Agnes Lawson, Gawin Hamilton, Jacobina Hamilton, Elizabeth Hamilton and William Hamilton, children of John Hamilton, deceased, and John Hamilton, Gawin Hamilton, Thomas Hamilton, Francis Hamilton, Jacobina Hamilton, Elizabeth Hamilton, and Magdalen Hamilton, children of Francis Hamilton, and Ezekiel Geesling, James Calvert, and John Jacobs, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE defendants Jacobina Hamilton and Elizabeth Hamilton, not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this district; On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the plaintiff's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste.

James Blagrove, D. C.

To be Rented,

For any term not exceeding 7 years,

A valuable small FARM,

ADJOINING the town of Columbia, with a large convenient house for a family, where Mr. John Forbes resided until very lately he removed to his Farm joining to it. The house is in good repair. The farm is not of sufficient extent to be an object of profit to a farmer; but it would be very beneficial to a family and capable of great improvements.—This situation is well adapted for a gentleman in the practice of law at the county courts: It is within 20, or 22 miles at farthest, of five courthouses—Fluvanna, Louisa, Cumberland, Powhatan & Goochland. Immediate possession may be had. The first six months will be at a reduced rent, being too late in the season to cultivate the soil. Mr. Littleberry Weaver in Columbia, will shew the house and farm to any person who may apply to him, and will also make known the terms on which it may be leased.

DAVID ROSS.

Richmond, June 6, 1803. 8t.

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

That well known plantation in the upper end of Hanover, called

Bulfield,

NOW containing sixteen hundred and seventy five acres, more or less. It is not necessary to say much concerning this property, for it is not supposed any person will purchase who does not first view it, I therefore invite all those who may be disposed to invest their money in land, to examine this estate. I will, however observe, that it is in tolerable order for farming, and that it has been very much improved within the last three or four years, but there is still room for and great improvements may yet be made.—There is on it a tolerable good old fashioned dwelling house, an overseer's house, negro quarters, two good barns (in one of which is Booker's Threshing Machine,) and other convenient out houses, nearly 1000 young apple trees, just beginning to bear, and 4 or 500 peach trees, all of various kinds and choice selections. Between 7 and 800 acres are cleared, the rest in woods and mostly well timbered. About 40 or 50 acres of swamp already cleared and partly ditched, designed for meadow; more than 100 acres are laid off in lots and chiefly well set in clover.

There is sown 300 bushels of forward and 50 of latter wheat; about 150 bushels of the forward wheat is on fallowed and manured land, and put in in a masterly manner, but all the rest is in the corn field; according to the Virginia system—also about sixty acres of Rye. The sale will be made with or without the wheat and rye crops, as may be agreed on, and this circumstance will regulate the surrender of possession.

I desire also to sell, between 70 and 80 valuable

Labourers,

of whom 24 are men and boys, and none very old. These will be sold in families, for on no account will I separate them.—Also about 200 head of CATTLE, of which upwards of 40 are Oxen. Ten excellent MULES, well broke to the waggon and plough; some very good work horses, and a work mare, believed to be with foal by a jack; four very good brood Mares, two of them known to be blooded, and the others believed to be so, and two are believed to be with foal by Stirling.

Six Colts, two of them will be two years old next spring, one by Spread Eagle and the other by Cormorant, out of the blooded mares; two yearling colts by Spread Eagle; also one Mule Colt.

All the stock of Sheep and Hogs, Crops of Corn and Rye, plantation Tools, Waggons, Carts, &c. &c.

To save unnecessary conversations, it is proper to observe, that the negroes, stock, &c. will not be sold until a previous sale of the land shall have taken place; or the whole will be disposed of at once to a single purchaser.

I again offer the remainder of my Richmond property for sale, consisting of a square of Lots and the Houses formerly occupied by myself, including the House in which the Loan Office of the United States is now kept. The vacant Lots adjoining Mr. Pickett. A House and Lot lately the property of Samuel M'Craw, Esq. and the House and Lot formerly occupied by the Hon. John Pendleton. Possession of the Richmond property (except the House and Lot last mentioned and the vacant Lots) cannot be surrendered until the 1st Jan. 1804, without the consent and to suit the convenience of the present occupants.

I desire likewise to sell, about 24,000 acres of

Military Lands,

in the state of Kentucky and on the N.W. of the Ohio, chiefly patented in my own name, some of which patents are now and others will soon be in my possession. From these all the information may be derived as to its situation, &c. which it is in my power to afford.

Satisfactory titles to the foregoing property will be given the purchasers according to the tenure by which I hold the same.

Although it is no part of my object to turn the property hereby offered for sale, into public funds, yet payments for any part of it will be facilitated by receiving any species of the stock of the United States, or of the Bank of the United States, or of any private Banks and Insurance Companies, so far as to accommodate purchasers. For terms apply to

John Hopkins.

Richmond, Jan. 3, 803. 1awtf

Agreeable to a decree of Hanover county court, dated the first Day of March, 1803, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, on Friday the 29th day of July next, a certain

Tract or parcel of LAND,

CONTAIMING by estimation 100 acres, belonging to the estate of David Thomas, deceased; lying and being in the upperend of Hanover county. The sale to be on the premises, and the terms twelve months credit; the purchaser giving bonds conformable to the decree of the court, with approved security.

The Commissioners.

June 1st, 1803. 4t. p.

FOR SALE.

Two valuable TRACTS of LAND, in King William county, one on Mattapony river, containing about 800 acres, and distant from Aylett's warehouse three miles; There is on this plantation a small dwelling house, with some few out houses; there is a tolerable good peach and apple orchard now bearing, beside about 500 young trees. There is also on this plantation a valuable mill seat, and the land is excellent for wheat and corn. The other tract, about four miles distant from Hanover town, and six from Aylett's warehouse, containing 568 acres, and is one of the best forest plantations in the county. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a more particular description of the lands, as it is presumed no person will purchase without first viewing.

law tf

Robert Temple.

The SUBSCRIBER,

HAS for Sale at moderate prices, 3d 4d. 5d, 10d. and 20d. nails, wrought and cut.

Cotton Cards by the Box assorted.

10 by 12, and 9 by 11, window Glass.

New England Rum by the Hhd. & barrel.

Bar and Sheet Iron.

SHOES of different qualities, and a general assortment of Patent Balances, which (as Agent for the Patentee) he constantly keeps and sells for the same prices as they are sold at the Manufactory.

E. W. Rootes.

June 10, 1803.

Valuable Property,

(Which has been formerly advertised, and the sale postponed, because a sufficient number of the commissioners could not conveniently attend on the former day day of sale)

FOR SALE,

At Amherst courthouse, by public auction, for ready money, on Monday the 18th day of July next, being court-day, in virtue of a decree of the Hon. the High Court of Chancery, holden in the city of Richmond, in favor of David Ross, complainant, against John Old, defendant,

Two Tracts of LAND,

In said county, belonging to said Old—THE one containing 120 acres, more or less; the other 5 acres, containing a valuable mine of iron ore.—Also, all the right and title of the said John Old, in and to certain entries of Land made by him, adjacent to the two tracts aforesaid, or either of them. The decree of the court and mortgage will be produced at the sale for the satisfaction of the purchasers.

David S. Garland,
John Wiatt,
Geo. Dillard,
John Christian, } Comm'rs.

Amherst, June 4th, 1803. 12t

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, their

SPRING GOODS,

with a choice assortmet of

IRISH LINEN;

Also, a few bales of best

TWILLED SACKING,

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

May 14, 1803.

NOTICE.

In the case of Solomon Emanuel, a bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against Sol. Emanuel, Merchant of the City of Richmond, and district of Virginia, and he having been declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to Surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Monday the 20th day of this present month (June) on Friday the 8th and on Saturday the 30th day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the Commissioners office in the City of Richmond held in the house on the cross street leading to the Basin, and then and there make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors of the said Bankrupt are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second meeting to chuse an assignee or assignees of his estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from, the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners Office
Richmond 17th June 1803.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Henrico, May 30th, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is a sum of money at command, belonging to the estate of Reuben George, deceased, late of Caroline county, which I am willing to pay as far as it will go to any persons who may have just and legal demands against the estate: And notice is also given, that I propose to render an account of my administration to the court of Caroline, which will sit in October next, or as soon afterwards as circumstances will authorise, at which time I propose to give up all the affets which may be in my hands in such manner as the court have and may direct: And notice is also given, that this advertisement will be plead in bar to any claim or demand which at any time hereafter may be set up against me, as administrator of the aforesaid estate.

REUBEN GEORGE, Adm'r.
of Reuben George, dec.

UNION TAVERN.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he is now in possession of that well known stand, so long and so justly considered the most elegible in town, for the purpose for which he intends it; its situation as a Coffee-House, stands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Post-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, must always render it an object to those gentlemen who have public business to transact, while its elevated situation in the most desirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who consult their own comfort. These local advantages joined to the strict attention which he intends always to bestow, will, he flatters himself, insure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it shall be his constant study to deserve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Adams and Fisher,

WAS on the 12th of last month, dissolved, by mutual consent. All those having claims against that concern will apply to James Fisher for settlement; and those indebted will make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given.

RICHARD ADAMS.
JAMES FISHER.

Richmond, April 4, 1803.

JAMES FISHER

HAVING purchased the stock of goods belonging to Adams and Fisher, intends carrying the business on for his own account. The assortment of goods is equal to any in that line.

REAL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorized to sell the following LANDS, viz. One tract containing 390 acres, on the waters of Rockfish River, in Amherst county, about eight miles from the town of Warminster, on James River. One other tract, adjoining the above, containing 391 acres. Much the greater part of these lands are uncleared. One half acre Lot in the town of Charlottesville, Albemarle county, unimproved. One other half acre Lot in said town, on which there is a convenient frame house and small garden.—Reasonable credit will be given if required, and great bargains given, as the proprietors are anxious to effect a sale. Mr. Hudson Martin, jun. who lives near the lands in Amherst, will shew them to any person wishing to purchase them, and the subscriber may be seen by any one wishing to purchase at his house near Charlottesville, or at either the courts of Albemarle, Amherst or Fluvanna.

BENJ. BROWN.

May 14. 8w.

STOLEN

OUT of the subscriber's stable, on the night of the 21st April last, a BAY MARE, about 14 hands high, and about 8 or 9 years old, has striped hoofs, with a few white hairs round one of the hind hoofs, a star in her forehead, intermixed with brown hairs. She is perhaps one of the fleetest nags for a quarter of a mile in this state; trots and gallops remarkably well, and carries her tail very strait. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for delivering the said Mare to me, living in Essex county, or for such information as she be obtained; and on conviction of the thief, and recovery of the Mare, fifty dollars.

JOSEPH BOHANNON.

Essex county, June 24, 1803. 3mp

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

A few Pipes of

Cogniac Brandy,

Of the first Quality—Fourth Proof.

WM. WISEHAM.

June 20, 1803.

1300 Pieces of
NANKEENS

FOR SALE.—Apply to
JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th May, 1803.

MEAL & HOMONY.

FRESH MEAL and HOMONY will constantly be kept for sale at *Worsley & Comp's.* Grocery Store, at the following prices, viz:

MEAL—per bushel of 50lbs. 3s. 6d.
HOMONY—ditto ditto 3s. 3d.

June 10, 1803. (1aw6w)

Just Received,

A consignment of first Quality

IRISH LINEN:

S. P. Braddick.

May 2, 1803.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM MINOR, of Hanover county, having by deed conveyed in trust to the subscribers the whole of his estate, both real and personal, for purposes specified in the deed, we hereby request all persons indebted to the said William Minor, to make payment to some one of us; and all having claims against the said William Minor, to hand them in as soon as possible for final adjustment, as we are vested with full and exclusive power to manage his affairs.

Lancelot Minor,
Richard Tompkins,
John M. Herndon, } Trustees.

April 4, 1803. 4tp.

Hungars Parish,

IN the county of Northampton and state of Virginia, having become vacant by the death of the late Rector, Dr. McCroskey, the Vestry of the Parish, through their Church Wardens, have an opportunity of offering to a Minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, this valuable Glebe.

This Glebe, to which is annexed 12 valuable slaves, contains 1600 acres of land; has been managed with a fostering hand by the late occupant, and will be found by his successor in a state of neatness and repair highly honorable to his taste and attention. The improvements consist of a good old fashioned brick dwelling house, with all necessary outhouses, in good repair—an excellent garden, with orchards of various fruits, of choice selections. The situation, on the waters of the Chesapeake, is airy and healthy, and in point of beauty and convenience, exceeded by few in the state. The best evidence which can be offered of its value, is the handsome profits which have arisen to its occupant, from its possession. This Glebe having accrued to the Parish under the devise of an individual, the vestry are bound by the terms of that devise to induct a minister within six months from the death of the late incumbent, which will be on or before the 20th day of October. In the mean time, they will be ready to hear all those who wish to become candidates.

Richard Dunton,
Nathaniel Holland, } Church Wardens.

June 14, 1803. 3m.

By Virtue of a Decree of

the Court of the United States, for the Virginia District, bearing date the—— day of this month, wherein John Brown is plaintiff, and Levin Watson, master and owner of the sloop Sterling, is defendant,

WILL BE SOLD,

TO the highest bidder for ready money at Mr. John Lester's wharf, at Rocket's Landing, on the thirteenth day of next month, the said sloop Sterling, her rigging, tackle, apparel, and furniture, to satisfy the said John Brown, three hundred and fifty dollars, with interest thereon, to be computed after the rate of six per centum per annum, from the 15th day of November 1802, together with the costs of suit, detention of the vessel, and expences of sale.

BEN. MOSBY, D. M.
for JOSEPH SCOTT, M. V.

June 20.

RICHMOND, June 28, 1803.

All persons having claims against the estate of William Harris, deceased, late of Charles City county, are desired to bring them forward, properly authenticated, to the administrator, on or before the 20th of December next at which time it is my intention to make a final settlement of the Decendent's Estate: All persons indebted to the said Wm. Harris, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. This advertisement will be plead in Bar against all claims that are not rendered by the time above mentioned.

Thos. Harris, Admr.

A few copies of

HE[illegible] NOTICE

For Sale at this Office.